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Next Review Date: 25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1A

SUBJECT Political Information: Russian Attitude Toward
Soviet Passports and Repatriation in Tsingtao

INFO.

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ORIGIN

SUPPLEMENT

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1. On 24 October 1946 it was reported that the Soviet Consul Kurdukov would arrive in Tsingtao from Tientsin on 6 or 7 November, bringing with him Soviet passports for exchange with the Soviet certificates which a great majority of Tsingtao Soviets hold.
2. On 11 December he had not yet arrived.
3. A large number of Russians have said that they will refuse to accept Soviet passports to gain Soviet citizenship by failing to exchange their certificates for passports. It is not known what the attitude of the Soviet officials will be towards these people.
4. There is a growing trend among applicants for Soviet passports to change their minds. By 20 November ten notices had been printed in the People's Herald, Tsingtao English-language newspaper, stating cancellation of their request for passports. J. D. Leichitsky, chairman of the Tsingtao Soviet Association, was keeping clippings of each of these notices.
5. It has become quite apparent that great numbers of Russians in Tsingtao have taken Soviet papers to secure protection against hostile acts by Chinese and Americans. In the opinion of even Leichitsky, the head of the Soviet Community, is Soviet for convenience only. In the latter part of October he advised a Russian who was going to Hongkong not to secure a passport before going because it would only make it difficult for her to secure permission to go to Hongkong. He told her that when she returned, she could apply for a Soviet passport if she so desired.
6. The movement of 200 Soviet families from Shanghai to Vladivostok in December is being watched with great interest by Russians in Tsingtao, as nearly all have friends in the departing group. The reaction of the Soviets to their treatment in USSR will have considerable influence on the Tsingtao Russians.

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7. The expectation of some potential returnees were somewhat shaken in November when a drunken Russian sailor in the Soviet Club painted a pessimistic picture of life in present day Russia, expressing the belief that the repatriates would lose most of their material wealth and would be assigned menial jobs in rural areas with no choice of Communities in which they wished to live.
8. In October another incident occurred to cause considerable dissatisfaction among Soviets who were considering sending their children to USSR. They had been notified that if they wished to send their children to USSR, they must provide them with excess clothing, seventy-four pieces of specified items for boys and twenty-two specified peices for girls. They were told that the excess clothing would be traded for food when they reached USSR. The parents openly questioned why it should be necessary to do this since they have been told repeatedly that when the children get to USSR they need not worry about either food or clothing.

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